ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET					
SUBJECT: (Optional)					
Meeting with Admiral Turner regarding University of Dayton					
William M. Baker Wy Director, Public Affairs Office 7D00 HQS			EXTENSION	NO. ER 3079 X-88	
				DATE 1 August 1988	
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and	DATE				
building)	RECEIVED	FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)	
1. DDCI	11 4		∇		
2.			 		
3.			ĺ		
DCI	1 Aug	8/.7	um		
4.	0				
PAO)					
7.			:		
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.	,				
PAO 1016 Ames					
13.					
14.					
15.			:		

FORM 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

☆ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1985-494-834/4915

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/07/03: CIA-RDP90G01353R001300120007-2

Executive Registry

\$8-3079X



Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505

Public Affairs (703) 482-7676

1 August 1988

JUDGE:

We've seen your letter to Admiral Turner offering to meet with him before he goes to the University of Dayton in September to defend the CIA. Perhaps it might be useful to offer him as well a "skull session" with Art Hulnick, the Academic Coordinator, so that Art could relay in detail the questions he tends to be asked on campus and the responses he gives. The feedback we've gotten from Colby College shows that Admiral Turner may not be completely clear on some of the changes that have been made here, especially in the last year.

Bill Baker

2-205-11

The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D. C. 20505

July 26, 1988

The Honorable Stansfield Turner

STAT

Dear Stan:

Many thanks for keeping me posted about the Colby College matter and the new inquiry at the University of Dayton. I'm glad you're going there. I had the privilege of receiving an Honorary Degree there in 1981 and I think you will enjoy the faculty members as well as the students.

If it would be helpful for me to make sure you're fully posted on our procedures and practices, I'd be more than happy to get together with you at a mutually convenient time.

It also seems to me that much of this focus on the CIA is in actuality criticism of our foreign policy in particular areas. As you know, we are not policy makers and at least currently all our covert activities in support of foreign policy pass through a very rigorous scrubbing enroute to the President and the Congress.

I'm just back from Bohemian Grove and had a very nice visit with Jim Stockdale, who is a member of the camp where I stayed.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely.

William H. Webster

STANSFIELD TURNER

July 13, 1988

Dear Bill:

Further to our phone conversation about my trip to Colby College, I am enclosing an article I just came across in a Journal of Education. It was written by the leading proponent on the Colby faculty of banning the CIA from that campus.

You may note that at the very end he groups this effort against the CIA with the causes of abolishing slavery, admitting women to college, divesting stock of companies that do business in South Africa, and abolishing fraternities! And, he predicts eventual success.

I am also enclosing a letter I received recently from the Unviersity of Dayton, asking me to speak in a similar circumstance. I have accepted that and will do it on the 20th of September.

Just wanted to keep you posted. All the best.

Yours,

Honorable William Webster Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, DC 20505

The Faculty's Effort to Bar CIA Recruiters Put Colby College in Touch With Its Roots

By Roger W. Bowen

AST NOVEMBER, the faculty at Colby College voted 2 to 1 in favor of banning from the campus recruiters for the Central Intelligence Agency, citing the C.I.A.'s "illegal incursions into Nicaragua, its role in illegal arms sales. [and] its illegal investigations into the lives of private citizens." However, representatives of the relatively conservative student body immediately decried the proposed ban, claiming it would violate "student rights."

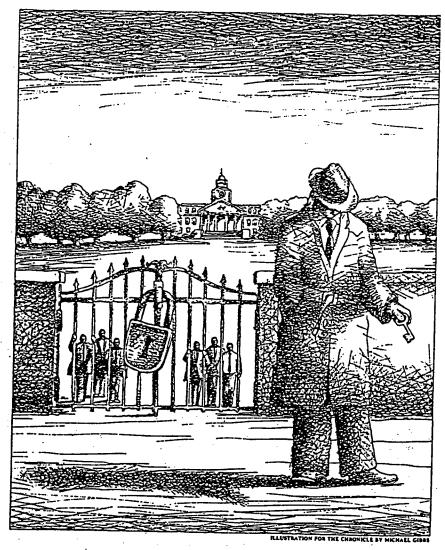
In January, the trustees responded to the confrontation with a statement reaffirming the college's "historical commitment to free speech," but postponed their final decision on the faculty proposal until April.

In the interim, the campus community was encouraged to engage in serious discussions of the issue. The process concluded with a daylong forum that included debates between John Stockwell, a one-time agent and now outspoken critic of the C.I.A., and Stansfield Turner, a former director of the agency; and between David Kairys, a lawyer and radical civil-libertarian, and Harvey Silvergate, also a lawyer and an absolutist proponent of free speech. In the end, thousands of dollars and countless hours were expended by both sides on staging the event.

Afterward, representatives of the two camps debated the issue one last time before a subcommittee of trustees, who then met behind closed doors. The next day the board issued a statement endorsing "free speech and freedom of choice" and announcing that, subject to certain modest conditions, the c.i.A. would continue to be allowed to recruit at Colby.

Curiously, that did not spell defeat for pro-ban faculty members. The trustees had acknowledged in their statement that from the beginning the faculty members had distinguished between the business of recruitment and freedom of speech, repeatedly emphasizing that they proposed precluding representatives of the C.I.A. from recruiting on campus, not from speaking there. In deference to that distinction, the trustees included the proviso that if a petition were signed by at least 25 students or members of the faculty or staff, potential recruiters would have to agree to appear before a public campus meeting no less than three weeks before the day scheduled for recruiting.

In no time, the nucleus of the "25 Committee" was formed, to discuss which organizations besides the C.I.A. should be compelled to defend themselves. The assumption seemed to be that the inconvenience of having to defend their policies before being allowed to recruit on the campus would deter morally objectionable organizations from coming. On the other hand, the committee may have underestimated both the potent force of inertia,



which acts against the formation of any political-action group, and the ever-present pressure to prepare for classes, which leaves little time for the research necessary to challenge powerful recruiting organizations.

F THE 25 COMMITTEE does manage to get off the ground, however, I suspect it will be thanks more to media hype about Colby activism than to the activism itself. For example, the Secretary of Education no doubt included Colby on his hit list of colleges intolerant of conservative views (presumably without knowing that the trustees had voted to keep Colby safe for the C.I.A.) because of all the media attention that was given to the debates. In addition to local networks, both CBS and CNN sent news teams to the campus forum, giving the event nationwide TV coverage. Add to that the articles that appeared in the Boston Globe, the Christian Science Monitor, and the New York Times, among other papers, and suddenly our small college in central Maine was in the national limelight—a heady experience, indeed.

All of us who participated in the forum and were interviewed by the news media relished the attention, if only because in a flash the cameras had put an end to our relative isolation from the rest of the country. Those of us eager to ban C.I.A. recruiting proudly called attention to Colby's long tradition of successful support for progressive causes: the struggle against slavery, the efforts to admit women to the college, and the more recent and successful campaigns to divest stock in corporations doing business in South Africa and to abolish fraternities. Colby, which had so long lived in the shadow of bigger institutions, came into its own.

If there is a moral to this story, it is that persuading trustees and other college decision-makers to support a cause is less important than continuing to fight for it. The C.I.A. issue put the Colby community in touch with its roots; for that reason, if for no other, the fight to keep C.I.A. recruiters off the campus will eventually be won.

Roger W. Bowen is chairman and professor of government at Colby College

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/07/03: CIA-RDP90G01353R001300120007-2



The University of Dayton

June 23, 1988

Mτ.	Stansfield	Turner

STAT

Dear Mr. Turner:

I would like to invite you to come to the University of Dayton and speak to us about an issue that has become quite important in recent months on our campus.

We are a Catholic university which over the years has permitted the Central Intelligence Agency to come to campus to interview and recruit our students for a range of employment and internship experiences. In recent months, this practice has become a matter of considerable debate and, in February of this year, a matter of a protest demonstration on the part of 25 students who occupied the President's office for three days.

We have decided that the best way for this university community to enter into a careful examination of the relative merits of the various positions on the permissibility of CIA recruitment on campus is to create an opportunity to hear and interact with individuals who have special competence in these matters. (See the enclosed letter of the President dated May 18, 1988.)

When I refer above to "these matters," I mean quite specifically two: first, is it the case that the CIA is systemically flawed such that it regularly and consistently produces unethical conduct regardless of the persons appointed to the agency?; or, is the CIA an organization based on ethical goals and codes of conduct but which suffers on occasion from individual initiatives that are ethically wrong? And second, what resources are there in the history of Catholic moral theology that helps a Catholic institution such as ours to discern when an organization may be judged sufficiently immoral as to forfeit our cooperation with it?

Given your expertise, we believe that you would be able to help us address the first concern, and would appreciate it very much if you would be willing to come to our campus to address this issue in a lecture, followed by discussion, either on September 21 or 22, 1988. We are prepared to offer you a stipend, and will, of course, cover your travel expenses. Please let us know of your decision as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Joseph W. Stander, S.M. Vice President for Academic

origh w Stande

Affairs and Provost

JWS:mb Enclosure

> OFFICE OF THE PROVOST 300 College Park Dayton, Ohio 45469-0001